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THE PRESENT CONDITION  
OF  
DENTISTRY  
IN  
JAPAN

COMPILED BY

THE DENTAL FEDERATION OF JAPAN

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THIS pamphlet has been published by the Dental Federation of Japan taking the opportunity of the world-round trip of Dr. Morinosuke Chiwaki, President of the Federation, in order to show the present state of dentistry in Japan, and to bring about a better understanding and a more perfect esprit de corps with the professional brethren in other countries.

November, 1921.

The Present Condition  
of  
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DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN DENTISTRY IN JAPAN.

Japan had for a considerably long time her own medicine, originated chiefly in China, which gradually made progress in Japan and expanded into several branches. As the years went by, in the Tokugawa Shogunate era there were a number of stomatologists who devoted themselves to the treatment of diseases of the mouth and also Technical dentists who pulled out teeth and made artificial dentures. Soon after the Restoration in 1868, marking the division between modern and old Japan, modern dentistry, with western civilized learning and art, was introduced by foreign dentists, who practiced in Japan, and pioneer natives who came back from abroad.

An American dentist, the late Dr. William Clerk Eastlake, was the first who opened an office in Japan. He was born in England and after having learned dentistry in America came to Japan in 1860, and after having practiced eight years at Yokohama, he left for Germany. In 1880, he again came to Japan. Seven years later he died at Tokyo. Under his guidance the late Dr. Tamotsu Hasegawa, who afterward won a good reputation as a dental practitioner at Tokyo, was the first Japanese student of modern dentistry.

Dr. St. George Elliot, born in 1838 at New York, arrived at Yokohama early in 1870 and remained there until late in

1875, when he left Japan. In 1879, he opened a dental office in London and afterward returned to his native country, where he now enjoys a retired life at South Orange, New Jersey.

Dr. Elliot's five years' stay in Japan gave invaluable benefit to the dental profession by imparting an idea of the modern art of dentistry to the old-fashioned practitioners. He had two disciples among others, the late Drs. Einosuke Obata and Tsumoru Saji. The former was the first to apply to the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University for the examination for a dental license in 1875. In those days as there was no system regarding dental practice, the professors in charge gave him a verbal examination. This he passed and he was granted the first license for dental practice from the Department for Home Affairs. The same year Dr. Obata opened a dental office at Tokyo and also devoted himself to the work of training others who are now enjoying a good reputation as dentist at several places in Japan. Dr. Obata was a man of high character, being a samurai by birth and as dentistry became a high and deserving profession mostly through his efforts he should be considered the founder of modern dentistry in Japan.

Dr. H. M. Polkins, an American dentist, also arrived at Yokohama in 1875 and engaged in practice there until about 1878 when he left Japan. Among his pupils, Drs. Sukezo Nishimura, Shinzo Watanabe and Kiyoaki Horiuchi opened offices at Osaka and Kyoto and contributed a great deal toward the development of the profession, spreading modern dentistry through western Japan.

A French dentist, Dr. Alexandre, came to Tokyo in 1873 and opened a dental office there. His students Messrs. Kinsai Kanwo, and Kunisaburo Takezawa in cooperation with Messrs. Sensei Yoshida, Fujimatsu Takahashi and others, opened a dental lecture course for students at Tokyo, in 1889 which, after being for many years in abeyance brought forward the Kyoritsu Dental School, the precursor of the present

### Nippon Dental College.

At the beginning of the Meiji era there were two dental experts, Drs. Ryosai Watanabe and Michimori Izawa both coming of noted families of so-called stomatologists.

The former was especially deeply versed in the technic of artificial denture and had a thorough knowledge of the proper Japanese technic as well as of Western technic. He afterward engaged in the study of porcelain teeth and took out several patent rights on such teeth since 1890. The latter having thoroughly studied modern dentistry under the guidance of Dr. Obata, educated many pupils. His son Shimpei Izawa coming back from America in 1892 after having graduated from the Harvard University Dental School, succeeded to his father's profession and published a number of dental books and a dental journal, while he delivered valuable lectures on the science. The development of dentistry in Japan is indebted very much to his work.

In 1878 Dr. Kisai Takayama returned from America. Coming of a samurai family, Dr. Takayama went to America in 1870 and persuaded by Dr. Van Denburg, who was then practicing at San Francisco, studied dentistry under his guidance. On his return home Dr. Takayama opened a dental office at Tokyo and striving hard to develop the profession, published several dental books. Furthermore he established a dental school at his own expense in 1890 at Tokyo. This school was called the Takayama Dental School, after the founder's name, being the first dental school ever established in Japan, and the predecessor of the present Tokyo Dental College.

Since Dr. Obata set the example in 1875, taking the Government examination for a dental license, so many followed that the regulations for the Dental examination were promulgated, and examiners were appointed in 1884. Thus the qualifications of a dentist, hitherto involved in obscurity, became defined. With the development of the profession,

dental education made progress and through the strenuous efforts of dentists it resulted in the enactment of the Dental Law in 1906.

Thanks to Drs. Morinosuke Chiwaki, Sekiichi Enomoto and Susumu Tomiyasu's work, the independence, dignity and rights of dental profession thus became affirmed and dental educational system achieved a high standing. These dentists constantly endeavoured to improve and make practical use of the Dental Law.

In the following year the Tokyo Dental School, presided over by Dr. Chiwaki, became the Tokyo Dental College, being elevated to the rank of a professional college. In 1909 the Kyoritsu Dental School, also was so elevated and came to be called the Nippon Dental College with Dr. Ichigoro Nakahara as its president. Dr. Nakahara's efforts toward the improvement of dental work and education were of great value.

In recent years there have been established many dental schools, and while the number of dentists has increased and their social standing has been markedly elevated.

The entrance of dentistry into general medicine took place in 1903 when the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital opened a dental infirmary for the first time. The superintendent of the infirmary is Dr. Hisashi Ishihara, Professor in the Medical Department of the University. He was sent abroad by the Government with the object of investigating the dental science. Later on, the chair of dentistry was established in this department and other medical colleges have followed the example.

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#### THE DENTAL PROFESSION IN JAPAN.

As mentioned above, dental education and practice in Japan made its own progress independently, apart from that of general medicine and so the law which controls it, differs.

from that for medical practitioners. The Dental Law of Japan was promulgated in May, 1906 and it provides for all matters as far as the profession is concerned. Accordingly unless one is informed of the gist of this law he cannot know what is the present state of dentistry in Japan.

The Dental Law consists of thirteen articles. In the beginning it provides the qualifications of a candidate to become a dentist as follows:

Article I. *Any person who wishes to become a dentist is required to have any one of the following qualifications, and to obtain a license from the Minister for Home Affairs:*

(1) *That he has graduated from a dental college designated by the Minister of Education.*

(2) *That he has succeeded in passing the dental examination.*

(3) *That he has not only graduated from a foreign dental school or obtained a license for dental practice in a foreign country, but that he is recognized as equal to what is required by orders.*

Article II. *Any person coming under any of the following clauses is not allowed to obtain a license.*

(1) *That he has been sentenced for a Major Crime (this, however, does not apply to any person who has been punished for a political offence and has regained his rights.)*

(2) *That his civil rights are in suspension.*

(3) *That he has not attained the proper age, or has been adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent, or is deaf, dumb or blind.*

Article III. *A license may not be granted to a person who has been either punished with imprisonment or fined in connection with medical affairs.*

It provides regarding the registration:

Article IV. *The Dentists' Register shall be kept at the Department for Home Affairs, and particulars relating to dental licenses shall be therein registered. Particulars of re-*

gistration shall be determined by order.

Upon the registration the certificate of license will be granted to the candidate by the Minister for Home Affairs.

Thereupon the candidate is entitled to practice dentistry in this country. The Government fee for registration and issuing the certificate is twenty yen.

Regarding the dental treatment it provides:

Article V. *No dentist is allowed to issue a medical certificate, write a prescription, or treat a patient, unless he personally examines such patient.*

Article VI. *The dentist shall keep a record book, and it shall be preserved for ten years.*

The medical certificate mentioned above involves both disease and death. If the patient succumbs after dental treatment the dentist is required to issue a certificate of death.

Regarding a professional announcement:

Article VII. *In no way a dentist is allowed to make an advertisement relating to his art, treatment, or career except by his degree or title.*

In view of the evil effects arising from exaggerated advertisements, the law thus restricts dentist' advertisements. This provision is also made in the Medical Law.

Regarding the control of dentists it provides:

Article X. *The license of any dentist who come under the first or third clause of Article II shall be revoked. When a dentist is punished with imprisonment, or is fined, or commits a crime in connection with his profession, his license shall be revoked, or his practice shall be suspended for a certain period. The same applies if such event took place before he obtained his license. A dentist, whose license has been revoked according to the present article, may regain it when the cause stated in the third clause of Article II is removed or the fact that he is truly repentant is beyond suspicion. The revocation stated in the present Article shall be executed by the Minister for Home Affairs; in the case, however, stated*

*in the second clause, or in the later half of the third clause, such step shall be taken through the deliberation of the Central Board of Health.*

**Article XI.** *Any person who practices dentistry without a license, or while his practice is under suspension, or who violates Articles V., VI., and VII., shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.*

When a prefectural Governor deems it necessary to punish a dentist according to the provisions of Article X he should not only report the case to the Minister for Home Affairs, but should ascertain the views of the local Dentists' Association, thus protecting the rights of dentists from improper menace due to abuse of the provisions of the law.

There are not a few who practice dentistry without a license in Japan and they do much harm to patients; hence the provision of Article XI. The Department of Home Affairs, local governments, and the Dentists' Associations are constantly striving in cooperation to suppress them.

As to the incorporated body of dentists the Dental Law makes the following provisions and approves of its organization.

**Article VIII.** *Dentists may establish a Dentists' Association. Regulations for the Dentists' Association shall be determined by the Minister for Home Affairs.*

**Article IX.** *The Dentists' Association may answer inquiries of the government authorities, or give advice to them concerning dental and sanitary affairs.*

As to enforcement of the law it provides:

**Article XII.** *The present law shall take effect on and after the first day of October, of the 39th year of Meiji (1906).*

**Article XIII.** *The license for dental practice issued before the present law takes effect, shall be valid, even after the present law is in force.*

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## DENTISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

All provisions relating to the Dentists' Association are made by a Departmental Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This regulation, revised in April, 1920, consists of twenty eight articles. Subject to this regulation the organization of the Dentists' Association is as follows;

*Name of the Association.* The name "Dentists' Association" is allowed only for those associations which are approved by the local Governor in conformity with the above mentioned regulation, and according to the scope of locality there are various associations; prefectural, county and city.

*Object:* The main object of the association is to uphold the rights of dentists and to improve the profession as well as dental hygiene.

*Members:* Where there are more than ten dentists in practice they may organize a Dentists' Association on consultation. Once a Dentists' Association is in existence in a district, all the dentists in practice in that locality are necessarily enrolled in its membership. This, however, does not apply to those who are engaged in dental practice in the Governmental hospitals.

*Rules:* The rules of the Dentists' Associations differ more or less according to the conditions of the district and may be revised from time to time. No member is allowed to violate the rules or the decisions of the general meetings.

*Officials:* Each Association has a President, Vice-President and directors for the management of the Association. These officials are elected at general meetings.

*Discipline:* The President of the Association may give warnings or take the following disciplinary steps subject to the decision of general meetings, respecting a member who violates the rules, or does not obey the Association's decisions, or is injurious to common welfare:

- (1) Reprimand (2) Fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

(3) Suspension of franchise and eligibility for a period not exceeding three years.

*Dissolution*: The Association may dissolve by the decision of a general meeting.

*Work*: (1) To hold an ordinary general meeting annually and report the Association's work and finance, and to make the estimate for the next fiscal year.

(2) To uphold the rights of the profession and to promote the welfare of the profession.

(3) To elevate the public and moral standing of the profession.

(4) To propagate oral hygiene and to extend its equipment.

(5) To answer inquiries of the government authorities, or to report investigations to them concerning dental and sanitary affairs.

(6) To report to the local Governor as to measures taken or cancelled against malpractice of members.

(7) To give advice to the government authorities concerning dental and sanitary affairs.

(8) To inspect and treat the mouths of school children.

(9) To suppress non-licensed dentists.

(10) To treat the poor gratis.

(11) To study legislations relating to dental practice.

(12) To hold lecture-meetings or study courses concerning dentistry.

The following societies have already been established :

#### Prefectural Dentists' Associations

Prefecture:	President:	Prefecture:	President:
Kyoto	Dr. H. Nagata	Yamagata	Dr. S. Seki
Kanagawa	Dr. R. Hayano	Kagawa	Dr. T. Okasaki
Shizuoka	Dr. K. Kimura	Ehime	Dr. F. Nishida
Miye	Dr. T. Hori	Fukuoka	Dr. S. Hirai
Gifu	Dr. S. Kito	Oita	Dr. K. Ono

Shiga	Dr. M. Enoki	Kumamoto	Dr. N. Koidzumi
Toyama	Dr. K. Nagano	Kagoshima	Dr. S. Noguchi
Nara	Dr. T. Morisawa	Kochi	Dr. T. Ishikawa
Hiroshima	Dr. T. Kumagai	Nagasaki	Dr. O. Kanbe
Yamaguchi	Dr. G. Hayashi	Gumma	Dr. T. Ono
Wakayama	Dr. K. Hikosaka	Aomori	Dr. M. Umehara
Saitama	Dr. T. Mihashi	Tottori	Dr. T. Inouye
Chiba	Dr. S. Sudzuki	Yamanashi	Dr. K. Ichikawa
Ibaraki	Dr. H. Kida	Saga	Dr. R. Murakami
Tochigi	Dr. T. Shiigai	Shimane	Dr. B. Shikata
Okayama	Dr. K. Teramoto	Fukui	Dr. S. Yamaguchi
Nagano	Dr. M. Mikame	Miyasaki	Dr. K. Matsuo
Niigata	Dr. S. Manabe	Iwate	Dr. I. Sudzuki
Miyagi	Dr. S. Hamada	Tokushima	Dr. O. Nishikido
Akita	Dr. G. Yamanouchi	Okinawa	Dr. G. Sasamoto

#### City Dentists' Associations

City:	President:	City:	President:
Tokyo	Dr. K. Maki	Kanazawa	Dr. J. Tagami
Osaka	Dr. M. Menyo	Toyohashi	Dr. K. Amano
Kyoto	Dr. H. Nagata	Hamamatsu	Dr. K. Takayagi
Kobe	Dr. T. Motobayashi	Shidzuoka	Dr. T. Takeshita
Nagoya	Dr. S. Fujihara	Okasaki	Dr. T. Hiraiwa
Hiroshima	Dr. Y. Oshige	Niigata	Dr. S. Takeuchi
Kure	Dr. K. Ichihashi		

#### County Dentists' Associations

County:	President:	County:	President:
Harima	Dr. M. Kanki	Tozaikamo	Dr. S. Kakimoto
Tajima	Dr. H. Ishino	Hekkai	Dr. T. Nomura
Tanba	Dr. S. Momii	Tono	Dr. J. Oguri
Tango	Dr. Y. Naito	Hakodate	Dr. K. Oyeda
Yamashiro	Dr. Y. Niimi	Sapporo	Dr. S. Hayashi
Settsu	Dr. S. Sakata	Asahikawa	Dr. W. Kato
Senshu	Dr. S. Todoroki	Muroran	Dr. R. Takeshige
Awaji	Dr. M. Fujihara	Otaru	Dr. S. Shimada
Aidzu	Dr. M. Aoyama	Tokachi-Kitami	Dr. S. Kitamura

<b>Fukushima</b>	Dr. T. Endo	Joetsu	Dr. S. Egawa
<b>Fukushima-</b>		Kaetsu	Dr. J. Tsukada
<b>Kennan</b>	Dr. S. Salto	Chnetsu	Dr. S. Manabe
<b>Tosan</b>	Dr. K. Takata	<b>Kamo-Takata</b>	Dr. R. Tsukamoto
<b>Chita</b>	Dr. K. Goto	Sunto-Fuji	Dr. G. Tagawa
<b>Hadzu</b>	Dr. K. Inagaki	Ihara-Abe	Dr. K. Kimura
<b>Niwa-</b>		Shida-	
<b>Haguri</b> etc.	Dr. J. Taki	Haihara	Dr. H. Asanuma
<b>Higashi-</b>		Chuen	Dr. K. Nishio
<b>Kasugai</b>	Dr. G. Kondo	Saien	Dr. H. Adachi

### THE DENTAL FEDERATION OF JAPAN

To keep the Dentists' Associations in touch with one another and for the execution of common purposes there is a Dental Federation of Japan. This was organized at Tokyo as the Japan Dentists' Association in 1903 and later became the combined body of the local Dentists' Associations in 1907. Keeping in touch with the central government it is constantly striving toward the solution of important problems and affairs, and in fact, has done very much respecting the following:

- (1) Enactment of Dental Law.
- (2) Revision of Dental Law.
- (3) Enactment of Dental Examination Regulations.
- (4) Distribution of Dental materials during War time.
- (5) Enactment of Dentists' Association Ordinance.
- (6) Investigation of oral hygiene equipment.
- (7) Oral hygiene movement.
- (8) Engagement of dentists by the Army and Navy.

Relating to this Federation all the dentists of Japan owe very much to the distinguished services of the late Dr. Sekiichi Enomoto, former President of the Federation, whose strenuous efforts since its inauguration contributed a great deal to the development of the profession.

The Dental Federation of Japan is composed of seventy two Dentists' Associations and its various affairs are discussed, at the general meeting held annually, by delegates sent by the participating Associations, numbering one to nine, according to the number of their members. The management of the Federation is carried on by sixteen directors appointed at the said meeting.

The present directors are as follow:

President: Morinosuke Chiwaki.

Vice-Presidents: Toru Horiuchi, Katsuyuki Kobayashi, Mosaburo Yamamoto.

Directors: Masutaro Hayashida, Saburo Ishidzuka, Kinsaku Ishihara, Osaaki Kadoishi, Toshiji Kobayashi, Michio Kudo, Goroshichi Miwa, Hitoshi Nagata, Tsurukichi Okumura, Kadzuo Omura, Yuki Sumii, Kinsaku Wakai.

In addition to these directors there are thirty councillors whom the President appoint. These councillors participate in the important matters of the Federation.

The Federation has two subordinate investigation committees; Oral Hygiene Investigation Committee and Dental Administration Investigation Committee. The former committee, consists of Dr. Susumu Tomiyasu, Chairman, Drs. Tsurukichi Okumura and Sadasuke Aoki, Managers, and thirty three other members. This committee has accomplished or is now in course of accomplishing work regarding (a) System of Oral inspection, a card system and the process of making statistical tables; (b) The publication of an oral hygiene chart; (c) Investigation of the time of tooth eruption; (d) Compilation of lectures on dental hygiene; (e) Preparing moving picture films.

The latter committee consisting of Dr. Morinosuke Chiwaki, Chairman, Drs. Osaaki Kadoishi and Kenji Maki, Managers, and sixty other members, is now in course of investigation of (a) The provision to be revised in the law and regulations concerning dental practice; (b) Relation between the dental and

medical professions; (c) Distribution of dentists, and dental assistants.

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#### THE DENTAL SOCIETIES

Besides the Dentists' Associations mentioned above, there are several dental societies for the purpose of research in dentistry. Of these, the following societies are worthy of mention :

*Nihon Shikwa Igakukai*  
(Japan Odontological Society)

Organized in 1902, this is the oldest and most influential dental society in Japan. It holds regular meetings in Tokyo every month and a general meeting annually when the memoirs and work of members are announced and discussed. The proceedings of the society are issued three times a year. Belonging to this society, there is a committee for investigation of the development of dentistry which is composed of thirty members. The object of this committee is to investigate the progress achieved in dentistry in Japan from the beginning of the Meiji era to 1906.

The board of directors is as follows:

President: Naotaro Takahashi.

Vice-President: Hoshi Nose.

Directors: Minoru Sano, Tsutomu Matsubara, Neichi Koike, Ichikichi Tamura, Saburo Adzuma.

*Nippon Shikwa Gakukai*  
(Nippon Dental Society)

Organized in 1917, all the alumni of the Nippon Dental College are members of the society. Meetings, and the publication of its proceedings are similar to those of the foregoing society.

The board of directors is as follows:

President: Tameji Takashima.

Vice-President: Seiji Kato.

Directors: Sadasuke Aoki, Minoru Sonoda, Shiro Kubu, Shosuke Ohashi.

*Nippon Shikwa Kokukwa Gakukai*

(Japan Dental and Stomatological Society)

Organized in 1918, this society mainly consists of those who are concerned with the chair of dentistry in Tokyo Imperial University.

President: Hisashi Ishihara.

Vice-President: Toru Shimamine.

Directors: Tamao Iida, Wataru Kawai, Kinzo Enomoto, Shoji Funatsu, Tsutomu Matsubara.

These societies have a considerable attendance of members at the meeting especially at the general meeting when the members gather from the various parts of the country.

In Japan, there is held, once every four years, the *Japan Medical Congress*, comprising all the branches of medicine. Since the second congress in 1906 dentistry has participated, and held simultaneous sessions.

In this connection, the Japan Odontological Society used to be the main body of such session up to the fifth congress but in the sixth congress, which will take place in 1922 the session will be held in cooperation with the Nippon Dental Society.

Besides the various meetings mentioned above, dentists assemble from time to time with the object of studying the progress made in dentistry and discussing common problems. Among others, the Kansai Dental Convention and the Kyushu Dental Convention are worthy of mention. The former represents the western part of Japan and the latter the southwestern part of the country. Both conventions are held every

year for two or three days at chosen cities in the respective districts. The attendance is very large.

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### THE DENTAL EDUCATION

There are ten dental schools throughout Japan and these schools may be placed in the following three classes:

(A) *Those schools which have college rank and are designated by the Minister of Education.*

The college or "Semmon Gakko" in Japan means those schools which admit only those who have completed the five-year middle school, or four-year girls' high school course, or those who have equal standing in learning, after having completed the six-year elementary school course, and which are, in addition, recognized by the Minister of Education. As the applicants for admission usually exceed the number prescribed they have to take a competitive entrance examination for admittance to any of the college. Of these colleges the following three are designated by the Minister of Education, as is provided in the first clause of Article I of the Dental Law, and their graduates have the privilege of practicing dentistry without examination while they are allowed to use the degree of *Shikwa-Igakushi* (Doctor of Dental Science) capped with the name of the alma mater.

The basis on which the Minister of Education bestows the above privilege on the graduates, is provided for by an ordinance of the Department of Education, promulgated in 1906. In this respect, Article II of the Ordinance, designating the following seven conditions, provides that those colleges, which are recognized by the Minister of Education as satisfactory in the work of the students and graduates, in up-keep, and in the management of the college, are only eligible.

(I) Equipment of proper lecture room, library, specimen room, chemicals room, instrument room, laboratory room

and the necessary accommodation for the number of students prescribed.

(2) Qualification required for applicants for admission should be that they have completed the middle school or four-year girls' high school course, or that they are certified as equal to what is required by the rules of the official qualification examination for admission to the college.

(3) The following subjects are compulsorily assigned and the course of study must be at least for three years.

Anatomy, Physiology, General Pathology and Diagnostics, Materia Medica, Bacteriology, General Surgery and Dentistry.

(4) The following subjects of Dentistry are compulsory: Dental Pathology, Oral Surgery with clinical lectures, Operative Dentistry with practice and clinical lectures Prosthetic Dentistry with practice, and Orthodontics with clinical lectures.

(5) The engagement of at least three teachers for Dentistry and at least one teacher for each subject mentioned in (3) and these teachers must be properly qualified in conformity with the regulations provided.

(6) That the college has been carried on for at least two years since its establishment.

(7) The number of out-patients for students' practice must be more than twenty a day for a school that has less than fifty students on an average in each class. For every ten additional students there must be four additional out-patients.

#### TOKYO DENTAL COLLEGE (Tokyo)

This college was recognized in 1907 and designed in 1910 by the Minister of Education, privileges thus bestowed taking effect on and after 1911. Four-year course. President: Dr. Morinosuke Chiwaki. Attached to this college there is a preparatory class for examination for those candidates who are

to take the government dental examination under the old system.

NIPPON DENTAL COLLEGE (Tokyo)

This was recognized in 1909 and designated in 1910 by the Minister of Education taking effect on and after 1912. Four-year course. President: Dr Ichigoro Nakahara.

OSAKA DENTAL COLLEGE (Osaka)

This was recognized in 1916 and designated in 1920, taking effect on and after 1920. Three-and-a-half-year course. President: Dr. Tamotsu Imamura.

(B) *Those who have college rank but are not yet designated by the Minister of Education.*

Following two belong to this class and their graduates are also allowed to use the degree as in case of (A).

TOYO DENTAL COLLEGE (Tokyo)

This was recognized in 1920 by the Minister of Education. Four-year course. President: Dr. Kadzuo Sato. This college has the same preparatory class like the Tokyo Dental College.

KYUSHU DENTAL COLLEGE (Fukuoka)

This was recognized in 1921. Three-year course. President: Dr. Masaomi Kuninaga.

(C) *Those schools which do not rank as colleges:*

The schools which belong to this class are for those candidates who are to undergo the government dental examination.

AICHI DENTAL SCHOOL (Nagoya)

Established in 1894. President: Dr. Keizaburo Watanabe.

KYOTO DENTAL SCHOOL (Kyoto)

Established in 1905. President: Dr. Fusasaburo Noga.

## HIROSHIMA DENTAL SCHOOL (Hiroshima)

Established in 1912. President: Dr. Tetsunosuke Kumagai.

## TOKYO GIRLS' DENTAL SCHOOL (Tokyo)

Established in 1910, President: Dr. Senryu Okubo.

## MEIKWA GIRLS' DENTAL SCHOOL (Tokyo)

Established in 1917. President: Dr. Akira Kayama.

Some of the above schools which are all of three-year course, have applied for recognition as colleges to the authorities and their elevation is expected before long. The first three schools admit those who have completed the middle school course, or who are certified as equal in learning, while the latter two admit only those who have completed the girls' high school course.

Japan has a considerable number of girls who intend to engage in dental practice and at present there are 40 women dentists in practice with a good reputation.

## DENTAL INSTRUCTION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

The dental instruction is given to the students of the following medical schools as under:

*The Department of Medicine, Tokyo Imperial University*

In the fourth year the following lectures in dentistry are given to the students:

Lectures: One hour a week, Clinical lectures: Two hours a week, Clinical lectures on out-patients: 12 hours a week.

The professor of dentistry is Dr. Hisashi Ishihara.

*The Department of Medicine, Keio University*

As this department was lately established the educational system of dentistry is not yet fixed. At present it has a

section attached to the hospital of the department and it is training some nurses as dental nurses. The director of the dental section is Dr. Mitsuru Okada.

#### *Chiba Medical College*

In this college, dentistry and oral surgery are included in the course of surgery. The professor in charge is Dr. Kenji Nittono. In the third and fourth year a lecture is given to the students one hour a week, clinical lectures two hours a week for the third year and clinical lectures on out patients three times a week for the fourth year.

#### *Kyoto Medical College*

Lectures are given an hour a week to the third year class and a one hour clinical lecture to the fourth year class; and also clinical lectures on out-patients is given every day. Professor Shichisaburo Motonaga is in charge of dentistry and stomatology.

#### *Aichi Medical College*

In the fourth year the following lectures are given under the guidance of Professor Ichiro Kitamura:

Lectures: One hour a week, Clinical lectures on out-patients: ten hours a week.

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### THE DENTAL EXAMINATION

The regulations for the dental examination for license were included in the regulations for the medical examination for license which were promulgated in 1883, and the dental examination was long carried out as a part of the latter examination. In 1913, independent regulations for dental ex-

amination were promulgated and go into effect from January, 1922. These new regulations limit the qualifications of candidates and enlarge the scope of subjects for examination and also elevate the grade.

According to these regulations the dental examination is divided into two; Theoretical and Practical, and it will be carried out twice a year. The applicants for examination are limited to those who are graduates of the three-year course dental schools after having completed the middle school or girls' high school, or who have been certified as equal in learning.

Those candidates, however, who took the examination under the old system, prior to the enforcement of the new regulations, are entitled to undergo the examination until 1927.

The theoretical examination is given on the following subjects at each prefectural center, on similar questions.

Anatomy (Histology inclusive), Physiology, Materia Medica, Pathology (Bacteriology inclusive), Oral Surgery, Operative dentistry (Orthodontics inclusive) and Prosthetic dentistry.

The practical examination is given at Tokyo and Osaka. On the first day the candidate must answer questions relating to diagnosis and treatment of a patient specially arranged for and then is required to demonstrate the treatment and filling of a tooth of a model and patient. On the second day the candidate must do prosthetic, and crown and bridge work on a model or patient.

The Examination Committee for the dental examination are appointed by the Cabinet. They serve for one year. The Vice-Minister of Education is Chairman of the Committee and a high official of the Department of Education is Manager.

The present Committee are as under:

Chairman: Hiroshi Minami.

Manager: Atsuo Ebe.

Member of Committee : Hisashi Ishihara, Masanori Ichinoi, Itaru Okajima, Seki Furihata, Toru Shimamine, Yoshiho Nishimura, Toru Horiuchi, Rokuji Ogata, Toshijiro Kawamura, Sakuro Yamagata, Shichisaburo Motonaga, Hisamu Nagai, Ryojiro Futamura, Michio Inouye, Soroku Oinuma, Kiyohiro Kadokura, Yoshio Shibuya, Takeshige Uga, Hoshi Nose, Tamao Iida, Masaru Nagao, Takiji Sannai, Tora Kanimori, Shintaro Tanaka, Kenjiro Hori.

In connection with this examination a dental hospital was established in 1919 at Tokyo under direct control of the Department of Education. This hospital is assigned for the practical examination while it undertakes dental treatment of patients. The present director of the hospital is Dr. Toru Shimamine.

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#### THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS

The line of demarcation between medical and dental practice and education was the subject of discussion for a long time, especially after the course of dentistry was given at the medical colleges as a result of which medical practitioners claimed that they were entitled to practice dental treatment.

However, the revision of the Dental Law in 1918 determined the professional functions definitely. A clause has been added to the provision of Article XI to the effect that any physician who wishes to announce himself as specializing in dental practice or any physician who wishes to do metal filling, inlay, artificial denture, crown and bridge work, orthodontia and palatal prosthesis is required to obtain permission from the Minister for Home Affairs.

In this connection, it is required that the applicants for this permission are certified as properly qualified to practice

dentistry, after having studied dentistry exclusively for a certain period at a dental school or institution similarly equipped. However those medical practitioners who announced themselves as specializing in dental practice for a period longer than one year, prior to the said revision of the Dental Law, are excluded from the operation of this regulation. These medical practitioners, numbering 277 in all may join the Dentists' Association at will and they are invited to do so by the dentists and hygienic authorities.

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#### THE LICENSE FOR GRADUATES OF FOREIGN DENTAL SCHOOLS

According to the provision of the Dental Law, Article I, those who have not only obtained a diploma from a foreign dental school, or license for dental practice in a foreign country, but who are recognized by the Minister of Home affairs as properly qualified, are entitled to a license for dental practice in Japan. Those who have studied dentistry for at least three years in either A or B class dental schools in U.S.A. and graduated from them or who possess licenses for dental practice in the United States or Great Britain, have hitherto been granted licenses. Having these qualifications, seventy five dentists both Japanese and foreign so far have been granted licenses in Japan.

At present, there are five foreign dentists in practice in Japan, having been granted licenses by the authorities. Four of them are Americans and one is Russian.

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#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF DENTISTS

The number of dentists registered up to July, 1921, aggregated 6719. Of these 5493 dentists are now in Japan engaging

in professional practice in their own or others' offices, excluding those who died, or are abroad, or are in the service of the Government hospitals. In proportion to the total population of Japan 55,961,140 (October 1, 1920) the ratio is one dentist for every 10,187 persons. Besides, there are 153 dentists in Chosen (Korea), Taiwan (Formosa), South Manchuria and Kabafuto (Saghalien), totalling 5,646 dentists all together.

The following table indicates the number of dentists in the leading cities and demonstrates how the dentists are concentrated in urban localities.

	Number of Dentists	Population	Ratio
Tokyo .....	812	2,173,162	2675
Osaka .....	213	1,252,972	5882
Kobe .....	147	608,628	4140
Kyoto .....	133	591,305	4445
Yokohama .....	125	422,942	3383
Nagoya .....	117	429,990	3761

The number of those registering as dentists during the year 1920 was 796 which may be itemized as follows:

Those who graduated from the designated dental colleges .....	287
Those who passed the dental examination .....	499
Those who graduated from foreign dental schools .....	10

#### THE DENTAL SURGEONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

In the Army no arrangement was made, except that one dentist was assigned to each corps during the Russo-Japanese War, until 1919, when the garrison hospitals began to employ dentists, in view of the lessons of the European war.

At present there are 26 dentists in all, each being stationed at a garrison hospital of the first or second class. According to the provisions regarding their employment they are accorded

the status of surgeon but are not enlisted in the regular staff, and are appointed by the directors of the garrison hospitals. Applicants are required to be of robust health and of more than twenty-one years of age, but less than forty years. Their salary is 85 to 110 Yen in Japan, and 100 to 130 Yen in Chosen, Taiwan and Manchuria.

The Army now stationed in Siberia also is provided with a certain number of dentists.

In 1907 the Military Medical School opened a special course for those surgeons wishing to become specialists in oral surgery. Instruction covered several months, and twenty five persons completed the course. But this arrangement was given up and at present the following lectures in oral surgery are given to the regular students:

Lectures: Twenty hours during six months.

Clinical lectures and practice: Twice a week.

The hospital attached to the school provides treatment of out-patients in oral surgery, under the superintendence of Dr. Takiji Sannai.

In the Navy, the training squadron for many years was provided with a dentist whenever it put to sea, but since 1918 the naval stations began to engage dentists and at present there are all together eight dentists in the Navy, each naval station having two dentists. Their status is the same as in the Army.

In short, dental hygiene in the Japanese Army and Navy is still in a primitive stage. However, the authorities are now earnestly investigating the matter, so that proper arrangements may be expected before long.

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#### THE ORAL HYGIENE MOVEMENT.

The Oral hygiene movement has lately become very ani-

mated in Japan and the Dentists' Associations are taking an active part in the movement, realizing it to be most important work.

So far the following measures have been taken:

1. Propaganda through the medium of printed matter.

The Dental Federation of Japan has distributed more than a million pamphlets among school children in both elementary and secondary schools prepared respectively for them, and has published charts, a set of which consists of three charts, for explanatory use. The Dentists' Associations and the "Lion" travelling lecturing parties under the supervision of Mr. Tomojiro Kobayashi, a well-known manufacturer of dentifrices, have distributed innumerable booklets or leaflets for the same purpose.

2. Propaganda by lectures.

The Dental Federation has employed a travelling lecturer, and given lectures on oral hygiene, using motion pictures and lantern slides, for three years, in elementary schools throughout the country. The "Lion" parties, going round the country for the past ten years have rendered valuable services. Meetings have been held in great number throughout the country under the auspices of local Dentists' Associations from time to time. The Dental Federation is now preparing material for the lecturers' use in these meetings.

3. Propaganda by exhibitions.

Oral hygiene exhibitions have been held frequently at several places, either independently or subordinate to the general hygiene exhibitions. The specimens and models shown sometimes have been made on the occasion. The Dental Federation keeps on hand following four sets of material for exhibitions, and offers them free of charge to any exhibition:

	Wax models	Paper models	Wooden models	Charts	Total
A .....	35	4	7	67	113
B .....	35	4	12	71	122
C .....	50	9	2	14	105
D .....	50	9	1	37	97
Total .....	170	26	22	219	437

#### 4. "Decayed Teeth Day."

Since the autumn of 1920, under the auspices of the Bureau of Hygiene, Department for Home Affairs, the Children's Hygiene Exhibition was held in various places, in which the local Dentists' Associations participated. In connection with this exhibition, a "Decayed Teeth Day" was observed in Tokyo on an extensive scale, together with "Tuberculosis Day" and "Trachoma Day." On that day a number of motor cars were engaged for the campaign and they proceeded through all the important streets of the city. Dentists delivered lectures at the street corners and elementary schools to impress the people with the dangers arising from neglect of the teeth, while a dental clinic was opened at the Exhibition compound where dentists inspected the mouth of children and gave advices to their parents, free of charge. Large number of handbills and small flags were distributed among passers-by. The daily newspapers gave prominence to the movement which achieved great success. Encouraged by this example the campaign has been launched out in various parts of the country in succession.

#### 5. Lectures to school teachers.

Under the auspices of Mr. Tomojiro Kobayashi, lectures relating to oral hygiene are given gratis every Summer to teachers both elementary and secondary throughout the country, through whom proper care of the teeth is thereby expected to be inculcated in the school children. This has been

done five times, each time there having more than three hundred attendants. The Chita County Dentists' Association and Nagoya City Dentists' Association also held a similar meeting with success this year, and it is anticipated that such meetings will be held frequently hereafter.

#### 6. Oral Inspection of School Children.

The Educational Department's Ordinance regarding the physical inspection of pupils specifies that attention shall be given to the teeth. It is, however, attended to by medical practitioners and in consequence the inspection had proved so unsatisfactory that the authorities concerned realize the necessity of employing dentists for this. Accordingly, in the cities and towns the oral inspection is in fact handled by dentists. But it is to be regretted that no arrangement for school dentists has yet been reached. In connection with this, the Dental Federation, realizing it is necessary to have country wide uniformity in the system of inspection, form of inspection-card and preparation of statistics, has appointed a special committee to investigate the matter, and has announced its views as to the methods to be followed.

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#### THE DENTAL PERIODICALS.

In Japan there are the following fourteen dental magazines. The publishers of these magazines have organized the Japan Dental Magazines' Association (Office: 2 Kitajinbocho, Kanda, Tokyo) and held meetings from time to time, with a view to mutual understanding and the discussion of common problems.

*Shikwa Gakuho* (monthly), published in Tokyo. Managing editor: Dr. Morinosuke Chiwaki. Established 1895.

*Shikwa Shimpo* (monthly) published in Tokyo. Managing editor: Dr. Ichigoro Nakahara. Established 1909.

*Shika* (Three Times a year) published in Tokyo. Editor: Dr. Senryu Okubo. Established 1912.

*Toyo Shikwa Geppo* (monthly), published in Tokyo. Editor: Dr. Kadzuo Sato, Established 1921.

These magazines publish original papers relating to dentistry, proceedings of dental societies, news and notes. The first is the Organ of the Alumni Association of the Tokyo Dental College and the second the organ of the Alumni Association of the Nippon Dental College, the third the Tokyo Girls' Dental School and the last the Toyo Dental College.

*Shikwa Iho* (monthly), published in Tokyo, Established 1917. Editor: Mr. Hideo Matsuda.

*Shikwai Jiho* (monthly), published in Tokyo, Established 1918. Editor: Dr. Keiji Mayeda.

*Shikwa Kyoseigaku Kenkyu* (monthly), published in Tokyo Established 1918. Editor: Dr. Sadayoshi Teraki.

*Shikwai Koron* (monthly), published in Osaka, Established 1912. Editor: Dr. Michiharu Obayashi.

*Chukyo Shikwa Hyoron* (monthly) published in Nagoya, Established 1920. Editor: Dr. Hajime Takatsu.

*Kansai Shikwa Koron* (monthly), published in Kobe, Established 1921. Editor: Dr. Aikichi Iijima.

*Shiyan* (monthly), published in Tokyo, Established 1920. Editor: Dr. Makoto Kumagai.

*Shinshu Shikai* (monthly), published in Nagano, Established 1921. Editor: Dr. Atsuhei Kashiwabara.

All these publish communications on dentistry, reviews of current topics and news, except "*Shikwa Kyoseigaku Kenkyu*" which, in addition, aims to promote orthodontia as a speciality of science.

*Lion Cosmos* (monthly), published in Tokyo, Established 1919. Editor: Mr. Seitaro Nakao.

This is issued by the manufacturer of the "Lion" den-

tificres for the propagation of dental hygiene.

*Kochu no Shinju* (monthly), published in Tokyo. Established 1921. Editor: Dr. Sosaku Midorikawa.

This deals with oral hygiene after the style of fairy tales and is distributed among children for the purpose of calling their attention to the care of their teeth.

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#### THE DENTAL SUPPLIES.

In 1867, Mr. Usaburo Shimidzu visited the United States of America and observed there the prosperity of the dental supply business. He foresaw the promising outlook for this line of business and began to import dental instruments and materials for the first time in 1873. Later on, he published a dental magazine and did much for the development of dentistry in Japan.

As time went on, domestic manufacture began to progress to a certain degree, about 1875, and reached a state about 1890 when it could meet part of the demand of the profession. Since then it has developed year by year and at present there are 133 dealers in the market. In the meantime, imported goods from the U.S.A., England, Germany and other countries and their annual consumption is still very large.

Recently, all the manufacturers and dealers in dental supplies in Japan organized a guild (Office: 21 Kamimakicho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo).

This guild is divided into three sections according to geographical situation.

The center of the first section is Tokyo and the chief of the section is Messrs. Nihon Shikwa Shosha: the directors are Messrs. Toshizo Yamada, Matsuiro Ogawa and Tetsutaro Nakazawa: the members number more than sixty including those mentioned above and Messrs. Goro Morita, Shinnosuke Ijiri and Nitto Shikwa Shokai. The center of the second section

This Osaka and the chief is Mr. Yasunosuke Nakai: the directors, Messrs. Osaka branch of Mr. Goro Morita, and the Nihon Shikwa Shosha, and the members are more than thirty, including those mentioned above and Messrs. Yamaguchi, Utsunomiya and Toa Shikwa Shokai. The center of the third section is Nagoya and the chief is Mr. Kunimatsu Ichibayashi: the director, Mr. Takeichi Ito: the members are more than thirty, including Messrs. Kanichi Kondo, Kanetaro Shamoto and others.

Recently, the manufacturing industry in dental supplies has made great strides and is able to produce all kinds of dental supplies, with few exceptions. Those home productions, however, have still many points where improvements are needed, especially in quality and those concerned are exerting their efforts toward improvement. Of these productions, porcelain teeth are worthy of note and diatric teeth of a peculiar type are manufactured, having an annual output of several millions. Messrs. Shukuzawa, Ichibayashi and Ito of Nagoya are known as specialists for these teeth. Last year, the well known porcelain makers, the Shofu Kogyo Kaisha of Kyoto, opened a porcelain tooth department and under the management of Mr. Norio Araki, who studied the manufacturing of porcelain tooth in the U.S.A., are now producing porcelain teeth based on the forms of the Japanese teeth.

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#### DENTISTRY IN THE TERRITORIES

##### CHOSEN (Korea)

Dentistry in this country formerly was in a very primitive condition. But recently it has made remarkable progress and since the promulgation of the Dental law by the Governor-General of Chosen in 1913 no one is allowed to practice dentistry unless he or she has one of the undermentioned qualifications and has been granted a license either by the Governor-

General or by the Minister for Home Affairs:

- (1) Those who come under the first or the second clause of Article I of the Dental law or who have passed the dental examination.
- (2) Those who have graduated from a dental school designated by the Governor-General of Chosen.
- (3) Those who have not only obtained a diploma from a foreign dental school or licence for dental practice in a foreign country, but who are recognized by the authorities as properly qualified.
- (4) Those who have studied dentistry as special students in a dental school designated by the Minister of Education and have passed the examination in the complete course given by such school.

At present, there are 83 dentists practicing in Chosen and they organized the Korean Dentists' Association under the presidency of Dr. Toyo Narasaki in 1921, in addition to the Keijo Dentists' Association (President: Dr. Toyo Narasaki) and the Keisho Nando Dentists' Association (President: Dr. Reikichi Beppu), previously organized. For the purpose of research in dentistry there is the Korean Dental Society. It holds meetings every year under the presidency of Dr. Tatsumi Nagira.

In 1921, the Government of Chosen held its first dental examination, which will be given regularly hereafter. Several persons passed the examination.

Besides these qualified dentists, there are 85 dental practitioners who have been granted *localized and fixed period* licences by the Governor-General for the purpose of meeting the shortage in dentists in Chosen although they are not properly qualified.

The Korean Government hospital has a dental department while the Medical College of the government includes a chair of dentistry. Both the department and the chair are

presided over by Dr. Tatsumi Nagira.

All the Charity hospitals scattered throughout the country are provided with dental sections and the benefits of dentistry are given liberally to the local inhabitants. At present, there are 18 hospitals of this kind and 50 dentists and assistants are engaged in the work.

#### TAIWAN (Formosa)

The Governor-General of Taiwan promulgated the Dental law in 1916 and any person qualified as in Chosen, excluding those who come under the clause of (4) is granted a license. The Government of Taiwan does not hold dental examinations.

At present, there are 35 dentists. They comprise the Taiwan Dentists' Association (President: Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsuda). In addition there are 30 *localized* dental practitioners. The Government hospital has a dental section under the control of Dr. Kaname Anzawa.

#### KWANTO-SHU (Kwantung Leased Territory)

There are 30 dentists practicing in Kwantung and South Manchuria. These dentists have organized the Kwantung Dentists' Association under the presidency of Dr. Masuji Shimoshige and also the South Manchuria Dental Society for dental research, under Dr. Kanichi Tanaka.

Each of the hospitals in important places like Dairen, Mukden, etc., along the railway, under the management of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has a dental section. The South Manchuria Medical College has a chair of dentistry, occupied by Dr. Tanaka.

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## CONCLUSION.

As already mentioned, dentistry in Japan was enlightened through the practice of foreign dentists and subsequently native dentists who came back from abroad, especially from the U.S.A., who introduced modern theories and technic while foreign publications on dental subjects exercised a beneficial influence upon the profession. Through these media and the painstaking efforts of the dentists who remained in the country, it has become what it is to-day. All Japanese dentists, therefore, express a deep sense of gratitude toward the dental profession of the advanced countries, especially the U.S.A., England, France and Germany.

All the arts and sciences in Japan have accelerated their progress under the management or protection of the Government but dentistry and dental education was neglected by it, and although the Government held dental examinations since 1884 it has never established an educational institution, except only one dental hospital attached to the Dental Examination Hall.

It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the development of dentistry in Japan has been achieved through the united endeavours of the dentists themselves. In recent years, the leading dental schools have undertaken extensive reconstruction in buildings and equipment and along with the reform of the educational system in 1919, are working for the elevation of the schools to the grade of University instead of the present College grade. According to the reformed system a University consists of one or several departments and admits those who have completed a three-year preliminary education after having finished the fourth year class of the middle school, i.e., if the present dental colleges having a four-year course extend their courses to six years including two-year preliminary course, they may attain the grade of University.

In view of this tendency, the Government has lately announced that it hopes to establish a dental college itself, and the matter is now under consideration by the Educational Board.

In short, dentistry in Japan has now laid its foundation and is about to enter upon a brighter and more promising era. We expect it to achieve nearer perfection in the forthcoming years and hope to contribute to the development of the science and the happiness of humanity in concert with our colleagues of the other civilized countries.





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